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HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE  
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA 23351

15 April 1964

### HISTORIC OLD FORT MONROE

Fort Monroe is located on the site of the first fortifications built by English speaking people in North America. More than 350 years ago the first English settlers landed at the point of land where Fort Monroe now stands on the lower end of the Virginia Peninsula.

Since that time the fort has been occupied almost continuously--having been garrisoned longer than any other Army post in the United States. Through the years it has grown from a crude stockade built to protect early settlers to one of our most important Army posts.

Construction of the fortifications of Fort Monroe was begun in 1819 upon plans drawn by Simon Bernard, staff engineer for Napoleon, and following, in general, the plans of the fortifications constructed on the Moselle River at Toul, France. There were many interruptions, occasioned primarily by the difficulty of obtaining workmen and the outbreak of disease among them. By 1834, however, the Corps of Engineers reported the project largely completed. In the following years both the artillery and engineers worked on the project, declaring upon the outbreak of the Civil War that it was "in a reasonable state of defense." As designed, Fort Monroe was a regular fort, with seven fronts, covering about sixty-three acres of ground. No other fort in the United States was of a comparable size, and it was generally believed at the time that no fort in Europe not inclosing a town was larger.

The Old Fort at Monroe, as it is now called by many, is the only fort of its type left in the United States maintained in its original form. The fort is completely surrounded by a tide-water moat, eight feet deep, with the gun positions on the terreplein. It is in the shape of an irregular heptagon, three sides facing the waters of Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads. The area of the Old Fort, inclusive of the moat is approximately eighty acres, with the walls of the fortification rising about twenty-five feet above the flat surrounding terrain, which has an average elevation of eight feet above sea level. The original grant of the Virginia Assembly to the United States was for 250 acres at Old Point Comfort. During subsequent years Fort Monroe was further enlarged by hydraulic fill so that the area now is over 600 acres.

### A FAMOUS BUILDING AT THE FORT

Quarters No 1 located at 151 Bernard Road and presently occupied by Maj Gen and Mrs. R. J. Meyer is one of the most famous on post.

This fine old building, facing the East Gate, was erected in 1819, at a cost of \$18,000, and was used until 1908 as the quarters of the commanding officer. It is a two-story building of brick, with the first floor

eight feet two inches above the level of the ground, approached by a broad flight of steps from both front and rear. This building was remodeled in 1910 and again in 1924.

Among famous visitors to Fort Monroe said to have stayed in Quarters No. 1 are President Abraham Lincoln, General Ulysses S. Grant, the Marquis de Lafayette, General William Tecumseh Sherman, Edwin McMasters Stanton, US Secretary of War during 1862-68, and Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury during 1861-64.

The Marquis de Lafayette, as a guest of the Nation, visited Fort Monroe 24-25 October 1824. At that time he was one of the few surviving great figures of the American Revolution. The night of his arrival at Fort Monroe, Lafayette received all the Fort Monroe officers at Quarters No. 1. The following day he reviewed and inspected post troops.

President Lincoln stayed at Quarters No. 1 during his visit to Fort Monroe, 6-11 May 1862, to help plan the Union attack against Norfolk. With Lincoln during his visit were US Secretary of War Stanton and US Secretary of the Treasury Chase, also guests of General Wool, the then commanding general of the fort.

General Grant was a guest in Quarters No. 1, 1-3 April 1864, when he conferred with Maj Gen Benjamin F. Butler to outline the strategy of the campaign which finally won the Civil War for the Union forces.

Both Generals Butler and George B. McClellan resided in Quarters No. 1 during their respective tours of duty as commander of Union forces at Fort Monroe during the Civil War.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY BEGINNING WITH POINT COMFORT

The colonial expedition which the London Company sent to America under the command of Captain Christopher Newport reached the entrance to Chesapeake Bay on 26 April 1607 (O.S.) and anchored just within the Virginia capes. On the following day the company began the construction of a shallop in which a party set forth on the twenty-eighth for the purpose of making a detailed examination of the southern shores of the bay. For a number of hours the exploring party met only with discouragement, for from Lynnhaven Bay to Willoughby Spit they found nothing but shoal water; but as the day drew to a close they turned to the northward and rowed over to a point of land where they found a channel "and sounded six, eight, ten or twelve fathom," which put them in such "good comfort" that they named the point "Cape Comfort." The "Cape" very shortly became "Point," and when, later, a similar strip of land at the mouth of Mobjack Bay received the name of New Point Comfort, the first point became, logically enough, Old Point Comfort. It is as Old Point Comfort that the site is known to the surrounding communities today, although the present-day exaggeration of the value of time, which leads to haste in action and abbreviation in speech, has shortened the name to "Old

Point."

In 1609 the first fort to be constructed on the present site of Fort Monroe was completed. The fort was named "Algernourne Fort" by George Percy, in honor of William de Percy, first Lord Algernon, who had come to England in 1591. At first, Fort Algernon was nothing more than a simple earthwork, but by 1611 it was well stockaded and contained seven heavy guns and a number of smaller weapons. Its garrison consisted of a company of forty men under the command of Captain James Davis.

In February or March of 1612, Fort Algernon was accidentally burned to the ground. A new and more substantial fort was erected in 1632. The Garrison forces were withdrawn in 1665; however, the station was re-occupied in 1666. A new fort was begun in June of 1667. Two months later the fort was demolished by a storm.

In 1711 guns were mounted at the fort and in 1732, under the direction of the English government, Fort George was completed. In honor of the reigning king, the work was named Fort George, and it was the original of that name, although the name is now sometimes applied to earlier works. Upon completion, it was placed under the command of Captain Samuel Barron, the ancestor of a distinguished line of naval officers.

When the General Assembly met in 1742 the war with Spain was still going on, but the Virginians displayed little interest. Fort George had been built in preparation for the war, but since its erection it had received little or no care. It was, perhaps, fortunate, fortunate for the colony that the Assembly kept such a close grip upon the colonial purse strings, for the expenditures, in so far as Fort George was concerned, would have availed them nothing. In 1749, that fort fell victim to another terrific and disastrous hurricane. Captain Barron and the garrison lived in a row of wooden buildings with brick chimneys running up through the center of the roofs. These buildings were somewhat protected by the walls of the fort, but the fort itself was completely demolished. With the destruction of Fort George, colonial fortification in Virginia practically came to an end, for none of the other forts or batteries received any further attention. Early in 1756, Governor Dinwiddie reported to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantation that "we have no Forts in y's Dom'n."

During the ninety years which elapsed between the first work on Fort George and the actual start of the construction of Fort Monroe, the technique of fortification passed through a complete cycle—brick, stone, wood, earth, brick and stone. The rapidity with which the more or less temporary earthen and brick structures of the coast defense projects of 1794, 1798 and 1807 fell into decay had shown that true economy lay in the erection of fortifications of a more enduring character and that even the most substantial of defenses deteriorated quickly when not under the care of a permanent garrison. The experiences of the War of 1812 had also exposed

to the public the vulnerability of the entire maritime frontier, despite the completion of the forts of the 1807 project.

### THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORT MONROE

After much consideration and discussion on the matter, Colonel Walker K. Armistead was ordered to Old Point Comfort for the purpose of collecting materials for the construction of a fort. Colonel Armistead came to the area on 21 April 1817. During 1817 and 1818, while preparatory operations were under way at Old Point Comfort, he investigated the purchase of materials; while First Lieutenant Theodore W. Maurice was detailed as an assistant. On 25 July 1818, a contract for one hundred and fifty thousand perch of stone from the banks of York River was awarded to Elijah Mix at a price of three dollars a perch.

Later, it was decided that stone from near Yorktown was unsuitable, and Mr. Nix obtained it elsewhere. With this award, Fort Monroe was fairly **started**, with Lieutenant Maurice as superintending engineer, under the general supervision of Colonel Armistead. Brigadier General Simon Bernard designed the plans of the fortifications and Captain William T. Poussin, acting aide to General Bernard, made the drawings.

As designed, Fort Monroe was a regular work, with seven fronts, covering about sixty-three acres of ground--the interior crest measuring 2304 yards. Its full armament--originally placed at 380 guns--consisted of 412 guns, which were, however, never all mounted. The fort required a peacetime garrison of 600 men and a wartime garrison of 2625 men. No other fort in the United States was of a comparable size, and it was generally believed at that time that no fort in Europe not inclosing a town was larger.

Although work was begun in 1819, the property continued to belong to the State of Virginia for a number of years. Two acres had been ceded to the United States some twenty years before for the purpose of erecting thereon, a light-house, but it was not until March of 1821 that the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Governor to convey deed to the United States "the right of property and title, as well as all the jurisdiction which this Commonwealth possesses over the lands and shoal at Old Point Comfort and the Rip-raps." The area to be ceded at the former locality was limited to 250 acres, and at the latter to 15 acres. For some reason which does not appear, the deed was not executed until the year 1838.

The arrival of ten artillery companies during the spring of 1824 to form the Artillery School of Practice caused the formation of two separate and distinct commands. The Engineer Corps remained in charge of the construction, and its personnel was kept entirely distinct from the artillery garrison, even to the extent of having a separate commissariat and a commissary officer who had nothing to do with the supplies for the artillery. Lomax's company,

acting as guard for prisoners who were frequently released and assigned to companies at the post.

By the spring of 1834 the work was very nearly finished, and Fort Monroe pursuant to General Orders No. 54, A. G. O., was turned over to the Artillery for completion. Concerning the status of the fort, the Chief of Engineers reported under the date of 1 November 1834:

"It has already been stated that the funds available for this work were, at the time they were transferred, deemed amply sufficient for its completion according to the terms of the estimate upon which the appropriation of the last session of Congress was requested; and but for minor work, I should like to report the work finished."

About a mile from Old Point Comfort, lying directly across the main ship channel leading from Chesapeake Bay into Hampton Roads and James River, was a two-fathom shoal which was commonly known as the Rip-Raps, or Rip-rap Shoal. Had the shoal been an island, it would have made a splendid site for fortifications with which to supplement the works at Old Point Comfort. The two places were within mutually supporting distance and their guns could cross their fire in the channel against ships advancing to attack. The more the question was studied, the more it appeared that proper defense of Fort Monroe against attack, whether by land or by sea, demanded the occupation of the Rip Raps.

#### THE NAMING OF FORT CALHOUN

Since the work at Old Point Comfort was to be named after the President, it was logical to name after the Secretary of War the work which was to be so closely associated with it. So it is as Fort Calhoun (sometimes Castle Calhoun) that the fortifications at the Rip Raps were known until the Civil War.

Fort Calhoun was planned as a tower battery, with three tiers of casemates built upon a foundation, a pierre perdu, in a depth of water varying from one and a half to three fathoms. Its interior crest measured 381 yards, and it was designed to mount 216 guns-- a number which later was raised to 232 guns. The peacetime garrison was fixed at 200 men and the wartime garrison at 1130 men.

Work at the Rip Raps was begun at about the same time as at Old Point Comfort but progress was much less satisfactory. By the end of 1819, some forty or fifty thousand perch of stone had been applied to the formation of the foundation and, of these, two or three thousand perch showed above the high tide. The foundation was completed in 1822, and it was carried to six feet above high water in 1823.

Operations were resumed in 1858, but the Civil War found this fort still in an incomplete state. Fifty-two casemates of the lower tier, with iron-throated

embrasures, had been finished and were ready for guns.

During the Civil War, a few heavy guns were mounted in Fort Calhoun and a garrison of one or two companies was maintained there.

#### FORT CALHOUN CHANGED TO FORT WOOL

It was at this time, too, that the name of the fort was changed to honor General John E. Wool, a distinguished veteran who commanded at Fort Monroe during the spring of 1862. The change of name was announced to the Army in Circular No. 18, War Department, 18 March 1862 and to local garrisons by the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS,  
No. 23

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA  
Fort Monroe, Va., March 19, 1862

With grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on the major-general commanding the Department of Virginia, the following order is announced:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862.

Ordered, That in recognition of faithful service by a distinguished and gallant officer, the name of the fort on the Rip Raps be changed from Fort Calhoun to Fort Wool, by which latter name it shall henceforth be known and designated.

EDWIN M. STANTON

Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Wool:

WM. D. WHIPPLE

Assistant Adjutant General.

Fort Monroe, although a center of great importance to the Federal cause, never saw actual service; but the incomplete defenses at Fort Wool and the meager garrison stationed there had the satisfaction of engaging the enemy.

The history of Fort Monroe for the first forty years of its existence is lacking in occurrences of military interest. A recital of the events of these years is the recital of a series of minor and unrelated incidents constituting a normal garrison life.

#### FORT MONROE IN THE CIVIL WAR

Fort Monroe was one of the few forts in the South not captured by the Confederates. It was a base for the Union Army and Navy and the scene of many exciting events. General McClellan landed the Army of the Potomac at Fort Monroe in 1862 when he attempted to capture Richmond by advancing up the

Virginia Peninsula. Abraham Lincoln spent 6-11, 1862, at Fort Monroe where he helped plan the operations against Norfolk.

General U.S. Grant was at Fort Monroe 1-2 April 1864 to plan the campaign that finally won the war. The Army of The James, which played an important part in the Petersburg Campaign, was assembled at Fort Monroe. Amphibious expeditions organized at Fort Monroe won strategic footholds along the Confederate coast from North Carolina to Louisiana, gradually closing down the major ports of the Confederacy.

Two iron monsters, Monitor and Merrimack, pounded one another for four hours in Hampton Roads on 9 March 1862. This first battle of ironclads was a draw, but the shots they fired shook the world and the soldiers at Fort Monroe viewed the entire battle.

The Confederates hoped to destroy the Union fleet in Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay, and starve Fort Monroe into surrender. Merrimack destroyed two powerful wooden warships near Newport News, and menaced the rest of the fleet until the timely arrival of the Monitor.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS PRISONER IN THE CASEMATE

America's most famous political prisoner was held for two years (1865-1867) at Fort Monroe. The cell with its whitewashed stone walls and barred window overlooking the green water of the moat around the fort was where Jefferson Davis was kept. On that fateful day of 22 May 1865, Davis entered this cell, falsely accused of plotting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Lt Colonel John L. Craven, Chief Medical Officer at Fort Monroe in 1865, befriended the captured Confederate President. He gradually succeeded in relieving the harsh conditions of his early imprisonment. Eventually, Dr. Craven was able to get the prisoner moved to a better place in the fort. This kindly Union Army doctor was from Newark, New Jersey.

Today, the outer room of the Jefferson Davis Casemate, once used by Union soldiers guarding the prisoner, now serves as a gallery for thirteen pictures of the adventurous life of the first and last President of the Confederate States of America.

Perhaps one of the primary reasons that Fort Monroe was never attacked during the Civil War was because Robert E. Lee, as an engineer in the United States Army, assisted in the building of Fort Monroe and knew its strength. Lee served at Fort Monroe for three and one-half years (May 1831 to November 1834). His first son was born at Fort Monroe.

#### THE CHAPEL OF THE CENTURION

The lovely Chapel of the Centurion located on the green inside the Old

Fort walls serves as post chapel for Fort Monroe. It is open daily to persons of all faiths for prayer and rest.

The chapel was erected in 1858 through the efforts of Lieutenant Julian McAllister of the Ordnance Department as a thank offering to God for his miraculous escape from death in an explosion.

President Woodrow Wilson was especially fond of worshipping in the Chapel of the Centurion when he and Mrs. Wilson would travel to Old Point Comfort on the Presidential yacht, the Mayflower. President Eisenhower's son, John Eisenhower, was wed in this chapel, as was Mrs. Gordon Oosting, daughter of General Mark Clark.

Also of note during this pre-Civil War period was the fact that the famous Indian Chief, Black Hawk, and several other chiefs were captured and sent to Fort Monroe as hostages. This event had much to do with Old Point Comfort becoming a tourist resort since people flocked to Fort Monroe to see the Indians.

Another famous man also came to Fort Monroe. In December 1828 Private E. A. Perry, better known as Edgar Allen Poe, joined the Fort Monroe garrison. He served as sergeant major of the First Artillery from January to April 1829 when he obtained his discharge and entered the US Military Academy in 1830.

#### POST-CIVIL WAR PERIOD

For many years, Fort Monroe was the headquarters and the main defense station of the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads. It became one of the strongest coastal installations on the east coast of the United States. The Army's first artillery school, called the "Artillery School of Practice," was established at Fort Monroe in 1824. With the separation of the coast and field artilleries in 1907, the school at Fort Monroe was reorganized and designated the Coast Artillery School. The school was operated here until September 1946 when it was transferred to Fort Winfield Scott at San Francisco to make room for Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, which was moved to Fort Monroe from Washington D.C.

St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic church, a civilian church, built in 1903, is successor to several Catholic chapels built to minister to the spiritual needs of Catholic residents and tradesmen living outside the fort. An agreement was reached between the Bishop of Richmond and the Commanding Officer of Fort Monroe, approved by the Secretary of War, in 1860 permitting the construction of a Catholic chapel on government property. This agreement still is in effect. A Mine Planters section was formed at Fort Monroe in 1918 and continued through post-World War II days.

The students at the Coast Artillery School were detailed from the Coast Artillery at large to take the respective courses of instruction. Students



successfully completing the regular, advanced, or special courses received appropriate diplomas or certificates setting forth the fact of their proficiency.

## FORT MONROE DURING WORLD WAR I

The story of Fort Monroe during World War I is a story of organized confusion where peaceful routine had before existed. The physical limitations of the post precluded any other condition. The reservation was simply not large enough to house all the activities which were necessitated by the establishment at Fort Monroe of the primary training center of the Coast Artillery Corps for war service. With expansion of facilities, concentration of authority, and decentralization of operations came a marked improvement in results and in smoothness of operation, and before the end of the war the post had been so expanded and so reorganized that it was prepared to meet any demand that was likely to be made upon it.

At the outbreak of war Fort Monroe was the headquarters of two separate and independent commands: The Coast Artillery School and the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay. That the commandant of the school was also the coast defense commander did not alter the fact that there was a division of authority and of responsibility. The channels of communication to higher authority were different for the two commands, and a clear distinction had to be made between the activities of the two. Whatever came within the jurisdiction of the Department commander was a function of the coast defenses; all else belonged to the school.

In 1933 Fort Monroe experienced probably its worst storm in history. However, because of the stability of the fort the hurricane wasn't fatal to the structures. Due to the lowness of the land, floods are quite common to the area after heavy rains and another bad one came along in 1935. The last major flood occurred at Fort Monroe in March of 1963. The streets of Fort Monroe were named in 1932.

## FUNCTIONS OF FORT MONROE — 1946 TO THE PRESENT

Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, whose responsibilities include command of all the Continental Armies in the US, as well as the Military District of Washington, is the lineal descendant of General Headquarters, United States Army, formed in July of 1940.

The War Department, spurred by the activities of the Axis powers in the East and West, intensified its defense preparations with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in September 1939. Through the winter of 1939-40 Great Britain, France, and their continental allies held the line of the Rhine and the American public found it difficult to see the danger. But in April and May the dam broke.

General Headquarters, US Army, was organized with a mission of facilitating and speeding up the process of mobilization by taking over direct supervision of the huge task of organizing and training the field forces within the continental United States.

As originally conceived GHQ was to be a headquarters exercising control over the tactical troops in the US developing the field forces into a united whole--GHQ troops and the four field armies then in existence--free to move strategically and capable of prompt and effective tactical action. Thus GHQ and the tactical units under its control could move together as an expeditionary force when required.

In March 1942 the War Department was reorganized and the three new commands created--the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Army Services Forces. GHQ was terminated and its training functions transferred to the new Army Ground Forces organization.

The purpose of the reorganization was to relieve the War Department General Staff and the Chief of Staff of administrative duties, freeing them to devote themselves to their proper functions of planning and over-all supervision.

The mission assigned to Army Ground Forces was to provide ground force units properly organized, trained and equipped for combat operations. This mission imposed responsibility for the organization and equipment as well as the training of the ground forces.

In all of these matters AGF was vested with the responsibilities formerly exercised by GHQ and by the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. In the sphere of training this made AGF responsible for the individual training of officers and enlisted personnel in those arms, in addition to the training of tactical units. This sphere of responsibility expanded with the creation of the Armored Force and other combat units including airborne and tank destroyer.

During World War II, AGF organized and trained 89 divisions, including five airborne, 16 armored, one cavalry, one mountain and 66 infantry divisions. All of the divisions went overseas and all but one infantry division engaged in combat.

To meet the casualty replacement problem approximately 2,500,000 men were processed through 21 Replacement Training Centers in the United States between March 1942 and August 1945.

Following World War II the Army was reorganized to bring it into line with the requirements of the post-war period and to take advantage of the lessons learned during the war. On 10 October 1946 Hq. Ground Forces US

Army moved to Fort Monroe from Washington D.C.

This organization remained in effect until March of 1948 when it was decided to relieve AGF of much of its administrative responsibilities for the armies so that greater effort could be concentrated on training. Headquarters AGF was redesignated Office, Chief of Army Field Forces and command of the armies passed to Department of the Army.

On 1 February, 1955, in order to provide for more economical and effective direction of the Continental Armies of the US, the Office, Chief of Army Field Forces was redesignated Headquarters, Continental Army Command. First to command the new organization was General John E. Dahlquist, Chief of Army Field Forces from August 1953 through February 1956.

The first day nineteen hundred fifty-seven found the name of the Command changed to Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command and generally referred to as "USCONARC."

The Commanding General, USCONARC is, in a broad sense, responsible for the ground defenses of the entire Continental United States. Specifically, the Commanding General USCONARC is charged with commanding the six Continental Armies and the Military District of Washington. USCONARC directs, supervises, coordinates, and inspects those matters pertaining to the development of tactics, techniques, organization, doctrines and material for use by the Army in the field as well as the training and training inspection of the Army in the field within the Continental United States, including the Reserve Components thereof.

At present, even though US Second Army is directly over the post of Fort Monroe and its post commander, the primary mission of the post of Fort Monroe is the administrative and logistical support of Continental Army Command Headquarters, which is a step ahead of US Second Army in the chain of command and ranks only under the Department of the Army in Washington in the broad scheme of command.

The secondary missions of the post includes administrative and logistical support in varying degrees for the following listed activities:

- (a) Navy Ordnance Laboratory Facility
- (b) Water Supply for Langley Air Force Base
- (c) Two Batteries of On-Site National Guard AAA Unit
- (d) One Battalion of Regular Army Missile Battalion including leased housing
- (e) Third echelon of repair of Engineer, Ordnance, and Signal equipment of adjacent areas in the state of Virginia
- (f) Army Reserve Training Centers in adjacent areas of the state of Virginia
- (g) Combat Operations Research Group
- (h) US Public Health Service Office

- (i) US Immigration Service Office
- (j) Miscellaneous activities, including the post YMCA, Saint Mary's Rectory and church and the civilian-owned Hotel Chamberlin.
- (k) Joint Task Force Four

Dating back in history once more, it is noted that Chesapeake Bay and its surrounding area was inactivated in 1944. Headquarters Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay opened at Fort Monroe then. A Naval Ordnance test laboratory was established in 1945. On 15 May 1946 Headquarters, Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay moved to Fort Story and on 1 August 1946, Fort Monroe was withdrawn from the harbor defenses of Chesapeake Bay except that the harbor defense installation threat remained the responsibility of the Harbor Defense Command.

In 1951 the Old Casemate Museum, under its curator Dr. Chester D. Bradley, was established and through the years the commanding officer of Fort Monroe has been the honorary chairman of the museum committee. The post commander has been co-chairman of the committee.

The purpose of this installation museum, as stated in AR No. 870-5 Paragraph 75, is to provide the "personnel and the public with attractive exhibits ... which depict the US Army's contribution to the military, social and cultural heritage of the local community as well as the nation."

In compliance with its high standing in the chain of command the communications system at Fort Monroe includes: 1. High frequency radio, telephone and teletype relay systems providing circuits between CONARC, Langley Air Force Base and the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 2. Fire control network which is required for harbor defenses of Chesapeake, and 3. Submarine cable system for administrative communications between Fort Monroe and the various Army and Navy installations located in the Hampton Roads area. The post has mutual-aid agreements with the cities of Hampton and Newport News in regard to the fire hazard.

The recorded government-owned land of the post proper, which included submerged areas, is 568.54 acres; however, there are only 460 acres of usable land. The fort has a small airfield, which is called Walker Air-strip, and is operated by the post flight detachment.

#### HISTORIC FORT MONROE AND ITS IMPORTANT ROLE

In conclusion, it may be said that Fort Algernourne, Fort George and Fort Monroe have figured in the history of America for well over 300 years, including the Revolution, the War of 1812, Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II. The massive fortifications of Fort Monroe still overlook the harbor they once guarded, but the only guns heard there now are those used to fire salutes for visitors and to signal reveille and retreat.

However, the post still plays a most important role in current US defense plans as Headquarters United States Continental Army Command and with post units, sections and companies backing up the CONARC staff, the effort is made a little smoother and more effective.

# APPENDIX A

## I COMMANDING OFFICERS AT HISTORIC FORT MOORE

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Lomax, Mann P.	Captain	3rd Art.		Jul 1823	Feb 1824
Pierce, Benjamin	Captain	4th Art.	Major	Feb 1824	31 Mar 1824
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	31 Mar 1824	31 Jan 1825
Tenwick, John R.	Colonel	4th Art.	B. Gen.	31 Jan 1825	1 Aug 1825
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	1 Aug 1825	3 Dec 1825
Crane, Ichabod	Major	4th Art.		8 Dec 1825	Apr 1826
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	Apr 1826	2 Oct 1826
Heileman, Julius	Captain	2nd Art.	Major	2 Oct 1826	15 Oct 1826
Crane, Ichabod	Major	4th Art.		15 Oct 1826	15 Dec 1826
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	15 Dec 1826	Jul 1827
Crane, Ichabod	Major	4th Art.		Jul 1827	Sep 1827
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	Sep 1827	13 Nov 1827
House, James	Colonel	1st Art.		13 Nov 1827	12 Oct 1829
Walbach, John	Major	1st Art.	Colonel	12 Oct 1829	12 Dec 1830
House, James	Colonel	1st Art.		12 Dec 1830	21 Sep 1831
Kirby, Raymond	Captain	1st Art.	Major	21 Sep 1831	1 Oct 1831
Worth, William	Captain	1st Art.	Lt. Col.	1 Oct 1831	12 Oct 1831
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	12 Oct 1831	22 Jun 1832
Dana, Nathaniel	Captain	1st Art.		22 Jun 1832	5 Jul 1832
Worth, William	Captain	1st Art.	Lt. Col.	5 Jul 1832	15 Oct 1832
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	15 Oct 1832	2 Dec 1833
Lyon, Elijah	Captain	3rd Art.		2 Dec 1833	1 Jan 1834
Thruston, Chas.	Captain	3rd Art.		1 Jan 1834	20 Apr 1834
Heileman, Julius	Captain	2nd Art.	Major	20 Apr 1834	6 May 1834
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	6 May 1834	22 Jun 1834
Fanning, Alex	Major	4th Art.	Lt. Col.	22 Jun 1834	Aug 1834
Armistead, Walter	Colonel	3rd Art.	B. Gen.	Aug 1834	5 Jul 1835
Bankhead, James	Lt. Col.	3rd Art.		5 Jul 1835	26 Oct 1835
Armistead, Walter	Colonel	3rd Art.	B. Gen.	26 Oct 1835	3 Jul 1836
Green, Timothy	1st Lt.	1st Art.	Captain	3 Jul 1836	5 Oct 1836
Mellen, Charles	Captain	2nd Art.		5 Oct 1836	7 Jan 1837
Green, Timothy	1st Lt.	1st Art.	Captain	7 Jan 1837	8 May 1837
Bankhead, James	Lt. Col.	4th Art.		8 May 1837	24 Jul 1837
Gardner, John L.	Captain	4th Art.	Major	24 Jul 1837	5 Sep 1837
Eustis, Abraham	Colonel	1st Art.	B. Gen.	5 Sep 1837	21 Oct 1837
Erving, John	Captain	4th Art.	Major	21 Oct 1837	2 Aug 1838
Van Ness, David	Captain	1st Art.		2 Aug 1838	9 Sep 1838
Davidson, Wm. B.	Captain	3rd Art.		9 Sep 1838	21 Sep 1838
Erving, John	Captain	4th Art.	Major	21 Sep 1838	21 Nov 1838
De Russey, Rene	Lt. Col.	C. of E.		21 Nov 1838	2 Sep 1841
Fanning, Alex	Lt. Col.	2nd Art.	Colonel	2 Sep 1841	23 Dec 1841

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Mackenzie, Samuel	Captain	2nd Art.		23 Dec 1841	12 Apr 1842
Fanning, Alex	Lt. Col.	2nd Art.	Colonel	12 Apr 1842	30 Apr 1842
Mackenzie, Samuel	Captain	2nd Art.		30 Apr 1842	12 Jul 1842
Crane, Ichabod	Lt. Col.	4th Art.		12 Jul 1842	1 Aug 1842
Walbach, John	Colonel	4th Art.	B. Gen.	1 Aug 1842	11 May 1846
Cardner, John	Major	4th Art.		11 May 1846	23 Jun 1846
Hunt, Franklin	1st Lt.	4th Art.		23 Jun 1846	7 Jul 1846
Walbach, John	Colonel	4th Art.	B. Gen.	7 Jul 1846	19 Oct 1848
Bankhead, James	Colonel	2nd Art.	B. Gen.	19 Oct 1848	9 Nov 1853
Brown, Harvey	Major	2nd Art.	Colonel	9 Nov 1853	11 Nov 1853
Martin, James G.	1st Lt.	Q.M.D.	Major	11 Nov 1853	15 Nov 1853
Crane, Ichabod	Colonel	1st Art.		15 Nov 1853	3 Jul 1854
Hill, Bennett	Captain	1st Art.		3 Jul 1854	11 Dec 1854
French, William	Captain	1st Art.	Major	11 Dec 1854	14 Apr 1855
Casey, Silas	Lt. Col.	9th Inf.		14 Apr 1855	3 Jul 1855
Wright, George	Colonel	9th Inf.		3 Jul 1855	15 Dec 1855
Taylor, Francis	Major	1st Art.	Lt. Col.	15 Dec 1855	20 May 1856
Gardner, John	Lt. Col.	1st Art.	Colonel	20 May 1856	8 Dec 1856
Howe, Albion P.	Captain	4th Art.		8 Dec 1856	15 Jan 1857
Totten, James	Captain	2nd Art.		15 Jan 1857	5 Feb 1857
Reynolds, John	Captain	3rd Art.	Major	5 Feb 1857	3 Mar 1857
Howe, Albion P.	Captain	4th Art.		3 Mar 1857	18 Mar 1857
Burke, Martin	Major	2nd Art.	Lt. Col.	18 Apr 1857	31 May 1857
Brown, Harvey	Major	2nd Art.	Colonel	31 May 1857	26 Nov 1859
Dimick, Justin	Lt. Col.	2nd Art.	Colonel	26 Nov 1859	19 Oct 1861
Roberts, Joseph	Major	4th Art.		19 Oct 1861	15 Sep 1862
Alford, Samuel	Colonel	3rd N.Y.		15 Sep 1862	10 Jun 1863
Roberts, Joseph	Colonel	3rd Pa.	M. Gen.	10 Jun 1863	1 Nov 1865
DuPont, Henry A.	Captain	5th Art.	Lt. Col.	1 Nov 1865	5 Dec 1865
Burton, Henry S.	Colonel	5th Art.	B. Gen.	5 Dec 1865	20 Nov 1866
Hays, William	Major	5th Art.	B. Gen.	20 Nov 1866	1 Dec 1866
Burton, Henry S.	Colonel	5th Art.	B. Gen.	1 Dec 1866	27 Dec 1866
Hays, William	Major	5th Art.	B. Gen.	27 Dec 1866	28 Feb 1867
Burton, Henry S.	Colonel	5th Art.	B. Gen.	28 Feb 1867	11 Jun 1867
DuPont, Henry A.	Captain	5th Art.	Lt. Col.	11 Jun 1867	15 Jul 1867
Hays, William	Major	5th Art.	B. Gen.	15 Jul 1867	28 Nov 1867
Barry, William	Colonel	2nd Art.	M. Gen.	28 Nov 1867	22 Nov 1876
Roberts, Joseph	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	M. Gen.	22 Nov 1876	6 Feb 1877
Barry, William	Colonel	2nd Art.	M. Gen.	6 Feb 1877	1 Mar 1877
Getty, George W.	Colonel	3rd Art.	M. Gen.	1 Mar 1877	1 Jun 1880
Upton, Emory	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	M. Gen.	1 Jun 1880	30 Jun 1880
Tidball, John	Major	2nd Art.	M. Gen.	30 Jun 1880	9 Sep 1880
Getty, George W.	Colonel	3rd Art.	M. Gen.	9 Sep 1880	23 Feb 1882
Livingston, La. R.	Major	4th Art.	Lt. Col.	23 Feb 1882	18 May 1882
Getty, George W.	Colonel	3rd Art.	M. Gen.	18 May 1882	9 Jul 1883

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Lodor, Richard	Major	3rd Art.	Colonel	9 Jul 1883	12 Aug 1883
Livingston, Ia R.	Major	4th Art.	Lt. Col.	12 Aug 1883	5 Nov 1883
Tidball, John C.	Lt. Col.	1st Art.	M. Gen.	5 Nov 1883	5 Nov 1888
Frank, Royal T.	Colonel	1st Art.		5 Nov 1888	19 May 1898
Washtrouck, Henry	Lt. Col.	4th Art.		19 May 1898	27 Jun 1898
Lane, William P.	Colonel	1st Md.		27 Jun 1898	7 Sep 1898
Stewart, William	Captain	4th Art.		7 Sep 1898	8 Sep 1898
Tiermon, John L.	Major	1st Art.		8 Sep 1898	31 Mar 1899
Mills, Samuel M.	Major	6th Art.		31 Mar 1899	4 Apr 1899
Stewart, William	Captain	4th Art.		4 Apr 1899	6 May 1899
Guenther, Francis	Colonel	4th Art.		6 May 1899	22 Feb 1902
Best, Clermont Jr.	Major	Art. C.		22 Feb 1902	10 Mar 1902
Story, John P.	Colonel	Art. C.		10 Mar 1902	24 Jan 1904
Cummins, Albert S.	Major	Art. C.		24 Jan 1904	21 Feb 1904
Potts, Ramsay D.	Colonel	Art. C.		21 Feb 1904	11 Aug 1906
Strong, Frederick	Major	Art. C.		11 Aug 1906	22 Oct 1906
Harrison, George	Colonel	C.A.C.		22 Oct 1906	14 Jan 1909
Lewis, Isaac N.	Major	C.A.C.		14 Jan 1909	5 Feb 1909
Townsley, Clarence	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		5 Feb 1909	7 Sep 1911
Strong, Frederick	Colonel	C.A.C.		7 Sep 1911	27 Feb 1913
Haynes, Ira A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		27 Feb 1913	15 Aug 1916
Todd, Henry D. Jr.	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		15 Aug 1916	1 Oct 1916
Foote, Stephen M.	Colonel	C.A.C.		1 Oct 1916	23 Aug 1917
Lundeen, John A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		23 Aug 1917	30 Mar 1918
Fergusson, Frank	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		30 Mar 1918	31 Jan 1919
Chamberlaine, Wm.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		31 Jan 1919	31 Aug 1920
Hagood, Johnson	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		1 Sep 1920	8 Sep 1920
Cole, William E.	Colonel	C.A.C.		8 Sep 1920	3 Nov 1920
Gilmore, John C.	Colonel	C.A.C.		3 Nov 1920	28 Apr 1921
Davis, Richmond	Colonel	C.A.C.		28 Apr 1921	28 Dec 1922
Johnson, Jacob C.	Colonel	C.A.C.		28 Dec 1922	11 Jan 1923
Smith, William R.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		11 Jan 1923	20 Dec 1924
Callan, Robert E.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		20 Dec 1924	3 Jun 1929
Hugent, George A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		3 Jun 1929	27 Aug 1929
Todd, Henry D. Jr.	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		28 Aug 1929	Sep 1930
Embick, Stanley D.	E. Gen.	U.S.A.		Sep 1930	Aug 1932
Tracey, Joseph P.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Aug 1932	Dec 1936
Gullick, John L.	E. Gen.	U.S.A.		Dec 1936	Nov 1938
Smith, Frederick	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		Nov 1938	Jan 1941
Tilton, Rollin L.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Jan 1941	Jun 1946
Devers, Jacob L.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Jun 1946	Sep 1949
Clark, Mark W.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Sep 1949	May 1952
Hodge, John R.	Gen.	U.S.A.		May 1952	Jun 1953
Dahlquist, John E.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Jun 1953	Mar 1956
Willard, Wyman G.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Mar 1956	Jul 1958



Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Clarke, Bruce C.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Aug 1958	Sept 1960
Powell, Herbert P.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Oct 1960	Jan 1963
Waters, John K.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Feb 1963	Feb 1964
Harris, Hugh P.	Gen.	U.S.A.		Mar 1964	-----

#### POST COMMANDERS

(Supporting Commanding Officers At Fort Monroe, but directly under US Second Army.)  
From 1951 To The Present

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Goode, Paul R.	Colonel	U.S.A.		1951	1952
Heinrich, Charles	Lt. Col.	U.S.A.		1952	1953
Mallonee, Richard	Colonel	U.S.A.		1953	1954
Jones, Malcolm D.	Colonel	U.S.A.		1954	1957
Wesner, C.	Colonel	U.S.A.		1956	1957
Jeffrey, Paul R.	Colonel	U.S.A.		1957	1961
Zinser, Roy F.	Colonel	U.S.A.		1961	-----

At present, the Deputy Post Commander is Colonel R. B. Pridgen.

The list of commanding officers at Fort Monroe through 1929 was taken from Colonel Arthur's book History Of Fort Monroe.

#### II DEPARTMENTS, ETC., GENERALLY THROUGH 1929 AND IN SOME CASES TO THEIR TERMINATION

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Eustis, Abraham	Colonel	<u>Military Department No. 4</u> 1st Art.	B. Gen.	5 Sep 1837	21 Oct 1837
Walbach, John de	Colonel	<u>Military Department No. 7</u> 4th Art.	B. Gen.	1 Aug 1842	19 Oct 1848
Bankhead, James	Colonel	<u>Military Department No. 4</u> 2nd Art.	B. Gen.	19 Oct 1848	9 Nov 1853
Butler, Benjamin	M. Gen.	<u>FORT MONROE</u> U.S.V.		22 May 1861	Jul 1861
Butler, Benjamin	M. Gen.	<u>DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA</u> U.S.V.		Jul 1861	17 Aug 1861
Wool, John E.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.	M. Gen.	17 Aug 1861	2 Jun 1862
Dix, John A.	M. Gen.	<u>FORT MONROE</u> U.S.V.		2 Jun 1862	15 Jun 1862

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
<u>SEPARATE ARMY CORPS</u>					
Dix, John A.	M. Gen.	U.S.V.		15 Jun 1862	13 Aug 1862
<u>VII ARMY CORPS</u>					
Dix, John A.	M. Gen.	U.S.V.		13 Aug 1862	27 Sep 1862
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA</u>					
Dix, John A.	M. Gen.	U.S.V.		27 Sep 1862	15 Jul 1863
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA</u>					
Butler, Benjamin	M. Gen.	U.S.V.		11 Nov 1863	5 May 1864
<u>MILITARY DISTRICT OF FORT MONROE</u>					
Hiles, Nelson A.	M. Gen.	U.S.V.		22 May 1865	Sep 1866
<u>COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTER</u>					
Fergusson, Frank	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		8 Sep 1918	31 Jan 1919
Chamberlaine, Wm.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		31 Jan 1919	9 Sep 1919
Hagood, Johnson	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		9 Sep 1919	30 Sep 1919
Cronkhite, Adel	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		30 Sep 1919	1 Sep 1920
Hagood, Johnson	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		1 Sep 1920	8 Sep 1920
Cole, William E.	Colonel	C.A.C.		8 Sep 1920	3 Nov 1920
Davis, Richmond	Colonel	C.A.C.		3 Nov 1920	28 Dec 1922
Johnson, Jacob C.	Colonel	C.A.C.		28 Dec 1922	11 Jan 1923
Smith, William R.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		11 Jan 1923	15 May 1923
Smith, William R.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		15 May 1923	20 Dec 1924
Callan, Robert E.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		20 Dec 1924	3 Jun 1926
Mugent, George A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		3 Jun 1926	4 Jun 1929
Roberts, Charles	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		4 Jun 1929	27 Aug 1929
Todd, Henry D.	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		28 Aug 1929	Sep 1930
Embick, Stanley	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Sep 1930	Aug 1932
Tracey, Joseph	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Aug 1932	Dec 1936
Gulick, John L.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Dec 1936	Nov 1938
Smith, Frederick	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		Nov 1938	Jan 1941
Tilton, Rollin L.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Jan 1941	Jun 1946

(Terminated at Fort Monroe  
in June of 1946.)

### III COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	5 Apr 1824	31 Jan 1825

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Penwick, John R.	Colonel	4th Art.	B. Gen.	31 Jan 1825	1 Aug 1825
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	1 Aug 1825	13 Nov 1828
House, James	Colonel	1st Art.		13 Nov 1828	12 Oct 1829
Walbach, John	Major	1st Art.	Colonel	12 Oct 1829	12 Dec 1830
House, James	Colonel	1st Art.		12 Dec 1830	21 Sep 1831
Eustis, Abraham	Lt. Col.	4th Art.	Colonel	12 Oct 1831	19 Apr 1834
Brown, Harvey	Major	2nd Art.	Colonel	29 Dec 1857	26 Nov 1859
Dimick, Justin	Lt. Col.	2nd Art.	Colonel	26 Nov 1859	19 Sep 1860
Barry, William F.	Colonel	2nd Art.	M. Gen.	28 Nov 1867	1 Mar 1877
Getty, George W.	Colonel	3rd Art.	M. Gen.	1 Mar 1877	9 Jul 1883
Tidball, John C.	Colonel	1st Art.	B. Gen.	5 Nov 1883	5 Nov 1888
Frank, Royal T.	Colonel	1st Art.		5 Nov 1888	19 May 1898
Guenther, Francis	Colonel	4th Art.		3 Sep 1900	22 Feb 1902
Story, John P.	Colonel	Art C.		10 Mar 1902	24 Jan 1904
Potts, Ramsay D.	Colonel	Art C.		21 Feb 1904	11 Aug 1906
Harrison, George	Colonel	C.A.C.		22 Oct 1906	14 Jan 1907
Townsley, Clarence	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		5 Feb 1909	7 Sep 1911
Strong, Frederick	Colonel	C.A.C.		7 Sep 1911	27 Feb 1913
Haynes, Ira A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		27 Feb 1913	15 Aug 1916
Foote, Stephen M.	Colonel	C.A.C.		1 Oct 1916	23 Aug 1917
Lundeen, John A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		23 Aug 1917	30 Mar 1918
Fergusson, Frank	Colonel	C.A.C.		30 Mar 1918	8 Sep 1918
Welshimer, Robert	Colonel	C.A.		8 Sep 1918	29 Jan 1919
Reynold, Eugene	Colonel	C.A.		29 Jan 1919	19 Jan 1920
Johnson, Jacob C.	Colonel	C.A.C.		19 Jan 1920	3 Nov 1920
Davis, Richmond	Colonel	C.A.C.		28 Apr 1921	28 Dec 1922
Smith, William R.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		11 Jan 1923	20 Dec 1924
Callan, Robert E.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		20 Dec 1924	3 Jun 1929
Todd, Henry D.	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		28 Aug 1929	Sep 1930
Embick, Stanley	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Sep 1930	Aug 1932
Tracey, Joseph P.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Aug 1932	Dec 1936
Gulick, John L.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Dec 1936	Nov 1938
Smith, Frederick	M. Gen.	U.S.A.		Nov 1938	Jan 1941
Tilton, Rollin L.	B. Gen.	U.S.A.		Jan 1941	Jun 1946

(Terminated at Fort Monroe  
in June of 1946.)

#### IV HARBOR DEFENSES OF CHESAPEAKE BAY

(Artillery District of the Chesapeake)

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Guenther, Francis	Colonel	Art. C.		13 Jun 1901	22 Feb 1902

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Best, Clermont Jr.	Major	Art. C.		22 Feb 1902	10 Mar 1902
Story, John P.	Colonel	Art. C.		10 Mar 1902	24 Jan 1904
Cummins, Albert S.	Major	Art. C.		24 Jan 1904	21 Feb 1904
Potts, Ramsay D.	Colonel	Art. C.		21 Feb 1904	11 Aug 1906
Strong, Frederick	Major	Art. C.		11 Aug 1906	22 Oct 1906
Harrison, George	Colonel	C.A.C.		22 Oct 1906	14 Jan 1909
Lewis, Isaac H.	Major	C.A.C.		14 Jan 1909	5 Feb 1909
Townsley, Clarence	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		5 Feb 1909	7 Sep 1911
Strong, Frederick	Colonel	C.A.C.		7 Sep 1911	6 Feb 1913

(Artillery Sub-District Of Chesapeake Bay)

Strong, Frederick	Colonel	C.A.C.		6 Feb 1913	19 Feb 1913
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(Coast Defenses Of Chesapeake Bay)

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Strong, Frederick	Colonel	C.A.C.		19 Feb 1913	27 Feb 1913
Haynes, Ira A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		15 Aug 1916	1 Oct 1916
Foote, Stephen H.	Colonel	C.A.C.		1 Oct 1916	23 Aug 1916
Lundeen, John A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		23 Aug 1917	30 Mar 1918
Fergusson, Frank	Colonel	C.A.C.		30 Mar 1918	8 Sep 1918
Hasbrouck, Alfred	Colonel	C.A.		8 Sep 1918	26 Dec 1918
Timberlake, Edward	Colonel	C.A.		26 Dec 1918	14 Mar 1919
Hasbrouck, Alfred	Colonel	C.A.		14 Mar 1919	21 Mar 1919
Timberlake, Edward	Colonel	C.A.		21 Mar 1919	28 Mar 1919
Hasbrouck, Alfred	Colonel	C.A.		28 Mar 1919	30 Apr 1919
Greig, Alexander	Colonel	C.A.		30 Apr 1919	24 Feb 1920
Mitchell, James B.	Colonel	C.A.		24 Feb 1920	26 Oct 1921
Maybach, Alfred A.	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		26 Oct 1921	5 Jan 1922
Mitchell, James B.	Colonel	C.A.C.		5 Jan 1922	15 Aug 1922
Spiller, Oliver L.	Major	C.A.C.		15 Aug 1922	10 Sep 1922
Howell, James F.	Colonel	C.A.C.		10 Sep 1922	1 Jun 1924
Carpenter, Edward	Colonel	C.A.C.		1 Jun 1924	1 Jun 1925

(Harbor Defenses Of Chesapeake Bay)

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
Carpenter, Edward	Colonel	C.A.C.		9 Jun 1925	24 Jun 1926
Conklin, Arthur S.	Colonel	C.A.C.		24 Jun 1926	19 Jul 1926
Sunderland, Arch	Lt. Col.	C.A.C.		19 Jul 1926	14 Nov 1926
Conklin, Arthur S.	Colonel	C.A.C.		16 Nov 1926	1 Jul 1928
Nugent, George A.	Colonel	C.A.C.		1 Jul 1928	-----

Name	Rank	Org.	Brevet	From	To
(Names and Dates Unavailable from 1928 through 1941.)					
Tilton, Rollin L.	Brig. Gen.	U.S.A.		Jan 1941	Jun 1946 (Terminated at Fort Monroe in June of 1946.)

## APPENDIX B

### SOME IMPORTANT DATES

28 April 1607 Point Comfort named.

October 1609 Fort Algernourne constructed.

March 1612 Fort Algernourne burned; a new fort built.

February 1632 A new and more substantial fort erected.

June 1667 A new fort begun.

27 August 1667 The fort demolished by storm.

March 1728 A new fort authorized.

1732 Fort George completed.

1749 Fort George entirely demolished by storm.

21 April 1817 Colonel Armistead ordered to Old Point Comfort to begin operations.

25 July 1818 Contract for stone awarded.

March 1819 Actual construction of Fort Monroe started.

18 July 1823 Co. G. 3rd Artillery, ordered to Fortress Monroe.

5 April 1824 Artillery School ordered organized: G.O. 18, A.G.O., 1824.

24 October 1824 General Lafayette visited Fort Monroe.

1 February 1832 Station named Fort Monroe; no longer to be called Fortress Monroe.

19 April 1834 Artillery School closed.

1836 Fort completed, except for modifications and repairs.

5 September 1837 Post became headquarters of Military Department No. 4.

1 August 1842 Post became headquarters of Military Department No. 7.

29 December 1857 Artillery School reopened.

19 September 1860 Artillery School suspended.

22 May 1861 Post became headquarters of the Department of Virginia (Gen Butler)

6-11 May 1862 President Lincoln visited Fort Monroe.

11 Nov 1863 Department extended to include North Carolina.

22 May 1865 Post became headquarters of the Military District of Fort Monroe; Jefferson Davis confined.

13 May 1867 Jefferson Davis left the post.

13 November 1867 Artillery School reorganized.

17 May 1898 Artillery School temporarily suspended.

28 April 1900 Artillery School reconstituted; Artillery Board created.

2 February 1901 Artillery District of the Chesapeake created; continued as Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and as Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

1907 Coast Artillery School established.

30 July 1918 Coast Artillery Training Center created.

15 May 1923 Post became headquarters of the Third Coast Artillery District, which assumed the duties of the Training Center.

July 1923 One hundredth anniversary of arrival of first garrison.

5 April 1933 One hundredth anniversary of establishment of Artillery School.

23 August 1933 Fort Monroe lashed by hurricane.

1 October 1946 Coast Artillery School moved to Fort Winfield Scott, California.

1 October 1946 Hq Army Ground Forces moved to Fort Monroe from Washington D.C.

15 March 1948 Hq Army Ground Forces redesignated Office, Chief of Army Field Forces.

1 February 1955 Office, Chief of Army Field Forces redesignated Headquarters, Continental Army Command.

1 Jan 1957 Headquarters, Continental Army Command, redesignated Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### DOCUMENTS

Records of past activities in conjunction with post headquarters at Fort Monroe. Accumulations of data pertinent to the post of Fort Monroe.

Records of the purposes, missions and coordination of Fort Monroe's post logistics in the overall operation of the fort.

### BOOKS

Arthur, Robert. Colonel Arthur's History of Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe, Virginia: PRINTING PLANT, Coast Artillery School, 1930.

### BROCHURES

Information Section, Headquarters United States Continental Army Command. Historic Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe, Virginia: Post Printing Plant, 1963.

### CONVERSATIONS

Talked with Dr. Chester D. Bradley, curator of the Fort Monroe Casemate Museum. Dr. Bradley has been active on post since 1950.

Talked with General Rollin L. Tilton, commanding officer at historic Fort Monroe from January 1941 through June 1946.